



The

KALIFORNSKI



Since 1979

NEWSLETTER OF THE YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN CULTURAL ORGANIZATION,
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Orchids & Accolades



by
Babe (Brautovich) Hill



I want to start this column by mentioning the MARY GIZDICH Christmas Tree, and tickets, they are only ONE DOLLAR (\$1.00) each and you have until December the sixth to buy the winning ticket. All officers will have them. Be sure and buy in plenty of time. We have her daughter-in-law from San Jose to thank for the biggest part of the jewelry. She asked all of her co-workers and their families. So many orchids go out to her...I want to thank all that came to the last meeting. It was a business meeting and about eighty of you turned out. I think that is terrific. I guess inflation has hit YACO, as we will vote in November to raise our dues. For those of you that did not attend, the dues IF APPROVED BY THE MEMBERSHIP, will be raised from Five Dollars a year for singles and subscribers to \$10.00 and for all families with children under eighteen the dues would be \$15.00. and besides all that you missed some very good desserts. Thank you GLORIA for rounding up some great cake makers... Just about here we should thank PROF. VIOLICH for a delightful slide presentation. I wonder if he knows how much we do enjoy his trips. We will all be waiting for your next trip. Thanks again FRAN...If this is September, then BERBA GROZBA must be next and that we hope will be attended by all. It will be at the Padres Park and an all afternoon type potluck, with live music and dancing I'm sure. MISSY SOLANO is the Decoration Chairperson. So far we have grape vines, apples and squash. What we need is flowers and pumpkins, etc. for dall, halloween or harvest decorations. Maybe you can help us????...I don't want to forget the albums of the VESELI SELJACI that we have on sale for a very nominal fee (\$6.00) and since I don't have any of

other records of theirs and haven't heard them, I can only tell you that if you don't buy one, you are missing a bet. I will put mine on 8 track so that it can be played at the next potluck. It's really great. I'm sure you will really enjoy it... I spent one afternoon at the Fair (as a PINK LADY) and I saw many YACOS there, such as NAIDA and JOE NICHOLAS, MARY GIZDICH, ELLA KORACH, LENA STRAZ-ICICH, VIVIAN and SHAHE MOUTAFIAN, MR. and MRS. BOPP, the HEIMS family and the BOKULICHS including ELIZABETH. Sure hope that you all enjoyed the bar-b-que...Well back from vacation are the CERNOKUS, JOHN BASOR and IVAN GOICH. It's good to see all of you back...You know what??? We need help on the APPLE ANNUAL. We also need a float. Is anyone out there good at this type of thing??? I for one think that the Yugoslavs are some of the largest apple growers in the Pajaro Valley and should be recognized as such. Let's all be proud of what we did to help make this Valley prosper. Maybe this is the time for us to be counted as contributors. If you have an idea for a float and can help, call ANDY GULERMOVICH or myself, BABE HILL. The parade will be on the 11th of October. Please help if you can... I did want to mention the Medfly, the Airline strike, Prince Charles and Lady Dianne, but the important things got in the way...Names and faces at the last meeting: MR. & MRS. TONY SCURICH, MR. & MRS. M. GIZDICH, MR. & MRS. DERPICH, MR. & MRS. LOMAT, MR. & MRS. JURIKOVICH, BUTIER, PUHERA, BIJELOKOSICH, SOLANO, BACKOVICH, BISKUP, etc... A friendly reminder, please don't forget the COUNTRY STORE needs items. CAROLE GOSPODNETICH wants your recipes...One more thing before I go, a couple of weeks ago I met GEORGE PESUT and here is a real fun guy to talk to so try it next time you see him. He's the male soloist on the VESELI SELJACI record...See you next month...

-----TOODLE OOOO -----

***** Y A C O ' S *****

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PLACE: PADRES PARK (same as our July Bar-b-que) CORRALITOS

DATE: October 4, 1981 TIME: 1:00 p.m.
Sunday

If you need directions, please ^{CALL} one of the officers listed on the front page of the KALIFORNSKI... We don't want you to get lost and miss out on the best time of your life (we think)!!!!!!

Treasurer's Report



by
Ron Hill

BANK BALANCE AS OF SEPTEMBER 15, 1981 -----\$2,493.40

INCOME

Membership	305.00
Subscriptions	45.00
Advertisements	80.00
Refreshments	41.05
Personal Messages	2.00
Scholarship Fund	10.00
Donation	30.00
Apple Annual Buttons	53.00
Collection at Potluck	59.05
Records Veseli Seljaci	42.00

TOTAL INCOME

673.10

DEPOSITS

8/22	510.10
9/12	163.00

TOTAL DEPOSITS \$673.10

EXPENSES

Ash trays	5.00
Photo album	5.25
Office Supply	13.35
Stamps	36.00
Mailing Newsletter	40.32
Tamburitza Extravaganza (donation)	35.00
Anbar storage	27.50
Window Shade & Note cards	48.51
V.F.W. - Rent	35.00
Penguin Printing (Christmas Tree Tickets)	50.58

TOTAL EXPENSES

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Yugoslavia

Story and photography
by Otto Lang

Belgrade is not as richly endowed with sight-seeing attractions as some of the other continental capitals, such as Vienna, Munich, Paris or London.

The city is spectacularly situated at the confluence of the two mighty rivers, the fabled Blue Danube of song and romance but looking more greenish-brown to me and the Sava river, one of the most important navigable water-arteries of this country.

The most impressive overview is looking down from a high promontory, where once stood the formidable fortress of Kalemegdan. It was built by the Turks after they conquered the country, using the foundations of an ancient Roman fort known as Singidunum, a faraway strategic outpost for the ever expanding Roman Empire.

Throughout its turbulent history, Belgrade has been set on fire, sacked and plundered by many invaders. Among them was Attila the Hun with his mobile force of wild horsemen scouring the land. But nothing can compare with the murderous saturation bombing-blitz unleashed by Hitler's Luftwaffe at its peak efficiency, when, within a few hours, the city was left in a state of close to total destruction. History tells us that at least forty times the city has had to be rebuilt, rising like a phoenix from the rubble and ashes of devastation.

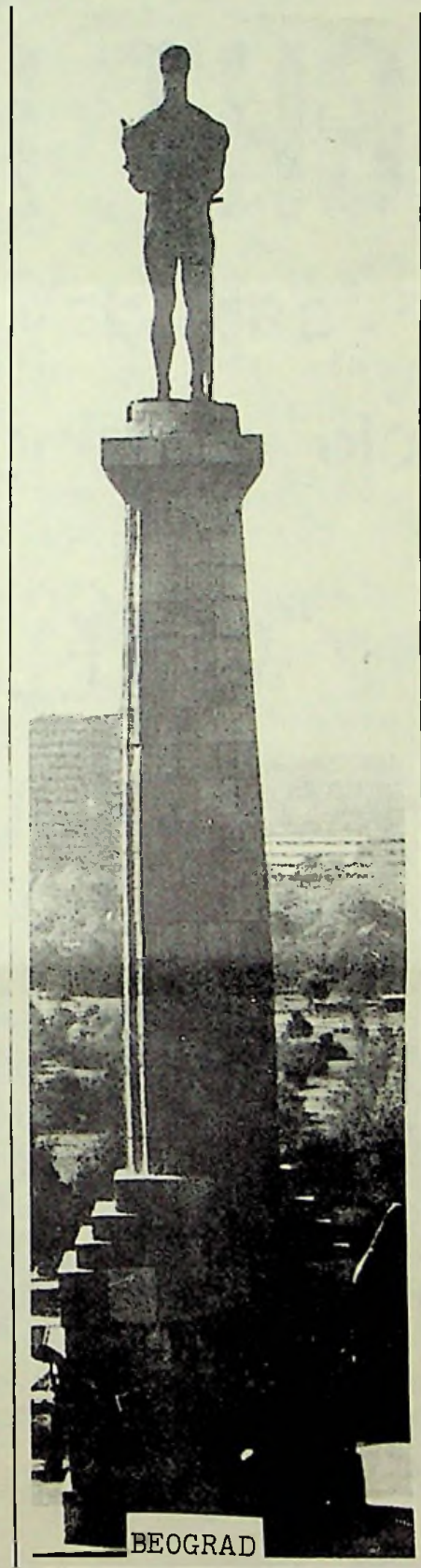
Today Belgrade has the appearance of a thoroughly modern city. What little was left of the "Old Town" and other historical edifices of later years has been faithfully restored. With its broad tree-lined boulevards, parks and open squares, backed here and there by an imposing palace or government building, one can visualize what the city might have looked like had it not been the victim of repeated destruction through the centuries.

The "New City" and nearby suburbs across the Sava river present an ever expanding panorama of highrise office buildings and blocks upon blocks of newly built apartment houses, designated as rental units at affordable prices for families of the working class. Built with government funds, they help alleviate the acute housing shortage which remains one of the highest priority objectives.

Strolling through the busy streets and underground shopping malls of Belgrade, one is amazed to see the display windows and shelves of shops filled with a vast array of consumer goods—clothing, footwear, cosmetics, TV and Hi-Fi sets, sports equipment and children's toys. The choice of food and good restaurants is also bound to satisfy any gourmet's palate. The people are well turned out and neatly dressed, following the latest trend in fashions, including the ubiquitous "Blue Jean Syndrome" made so popular by America. I was particularly impressed by the healthy appearance and attire of children I saw playing in the parks. Much loving care and devotion is shown to them by their parents and elders.

Sidewalk cafes and restaurants are crowded with people. The pedestrian and automotive congestion in the center of the city is similar to that of any larger city in Europe. Despite this, people move around freely. They can also leave the country and come back again at will. No Yugoslav citizen can be denied a passport unless he has a criminal record. There is lots of laughter and badinage among the young people and no visible sign of animosity toward visiting tourists. One might encounter a language problem, even though many Yugoslavs are trying to fathom the rudiments of the English language. With a smattering of French, German or Italian, one can usually manage to communicate and find one's way about.

Most night life in Belgrade is concentrated along a narrow street, resembling a miniature Montmartre, with its Bohemian atmosphere. It's called *Skadarlija*. Here artists exhibit their creative efforts and poets recite their prose and poems. There is a multitude of good restaurants (*Ima Dana* and *Tre Sesira* among others) each with its own orchestra. Every evening the traditional *corso* takes place, a festive procession with singing and dancing. The young people ogle each other and possibly



arrange for a later rendezvous. Observing the *corso* is certainly one of the highlights of a visit to Belgrade.

Since I had heard so much about the naïf painters of Yugoslavia and had seen some of their enchanting pictures, I did not want to miss a day's visit to the village of Kovancica. This is one of the centers of primitive painters about an hour's drive from Belgrade. It will give you an opportunity to catch a glimpse of the endlessly flat and fertile plains of the province of Vojvodina, looked upon as a cornucopia of victuals for the entire country.

To allay any fears of prospective visitors and travelers, I can assure you that on the whole, this is a very civilized country and that only on rare occasions will you be aware that it is governed by a communist regime. Once I left Belgrade, I was on my own and anonymous. I could travel wherever I wished to go and whenever I needed help or a guide it was provided as a courtesy. At no time did I find myself exposed to political proselytization.

The roads I traveled ran the gamut from excellent (paved and well marked) to mediocre (gravel or cobblestone) and bad (crushed rocks or just plain dirt). The building of new roads and improvement of old roads is a constantly on-going process and the results are readily noticeable. One very up-to-date freeway connects Zagreb, the capital of Croatia, with Belgrade and continues on to the Greek border. Another links Zagreb with Ljubljana, the capital of Slovenia, and continues on to Trieste in Italy. The speed limit is 80 km. (50 mph.). Gasoline is no problem. There are filling stations at frequent intervals. Tourists are not subject to any limitations in gasoline purchase.

Traveling directly south from Belgrade through the monastery country of Serbia and Macedonia is an experience to be remembered. It is a rich treasure trove of Byzantine culture and religious frescoes. With painstaking care, all of them had to be restored inch by inch from a barbaric whitewash applied to these masterpieces of early Christian art when these churches were converted indiscriminately into Islamic places of worship by the invading Turks. Even further damage was inflicted upon these frescoes by gouging them deeply with a sharp-pointed instrument and the scars are visible to this day and are irreparable.

The Zica Monastery near Kraljevo, which dates back to the 13th century, has been almost completely restored. Further on near Kraljevo and climbing heavenward on a narrow and winding road, one arrives at possibly one of the most beautifully situated mountain monasteries, Studenica. It was obviously built as a refuge and bulwark against religious persecution. It is totally surrounded by a high wall and dominated by a lookout tower and a massive gate below which is locked tight at night. Inside these walls reigns peace supreme. Studenica's frescoes are

justly famous and among the finest renderings of this ancient art form.

Should you prefer to leave the driving to someone else, a most expedient way to go is by train from Belgrade to Bar on the Adriatic coast. This is a newly inaugurated route to provide direct access to a deep-sea port. Crossing range after range of the most forbidding mountainous terrain ever tackled by a train, it is somewhat of a technical wonder. Several hundred tunnels had to be hewn in the rocky mountainside and the precipitous drop-offs had to be reinforced and buttressed by stone walls to prevent entire mountain flanks from sliding into the deep gorges below. Service is good. Trains leave Belgrade three times daily and make the run to Bar in eight hours. The fare is about \$30 for first class coach, a bargain considering the distance.

Dalmatia is the ultimate destination point of many tourists to Yugoslavia. This gorgeous stretch of land along the Adriatic Sea, from the border of Italy to the north and to Albania in the south, is looked upon as one of the most popular touring areas of Yugoslavia and rightly so, with its ever-changing beauty of scenery, salubrious climate and blue sea which is ideally suited for swimming, sailing and all manner of water sports. It is studded with resorts and accommodations to fit everyone's budget. There is a plethora of truly first-rate hotels and lesser-priced smaller hotels scattered along the coast.

Dubrovnik is considered to be Dalmatia's showcase. What an exciting showcase it is. A medieval town, totally surrounded by massive walls, bastions and turrets built of heavy blocks of stone. It's a gem of a city, with its Venetian palaces, wide plazas and narrow streets, festooned with freshly washed laundry hung out to dry. There are any number of excellent restaurants within the walls of the city. You might enjoy taking in the Sunday morning folk dancing at the nearby village of Cilipi and have lunch a few miles farther up in the hills at Konavorski Dvori. This is an old mill that has been converted into a charming country type restaurant, specializing in roast baby lamb and other delectable specialties of the indigenous cuisine.

As have many other cities in every part of the country, Dubrovnik has its cultural and musical festival every summer, held in open-air improvised theaters, courtyards of palaces and inside churches. World renowned conductors with their symphony orchestras, soloists and dramatic actors perform daily in Shakespearean plays. I had the pleasure of attending a few of these events and found them first rate. One performance by the *Virtuosi di Roma* comes to my mind. Their playing was exquisite. The intimacy of the surroundings in a small church and the acoustics were superb. Vivaldi has never sounded better to me.

Besides Dubrovnik there are innumerable other resort towns. Some perhaps less famous and publicized and yet equally attractive. It's fun to discover them on your own, as I did.

If your time and schedule permits, you should see the Plitvice National Park, with its cascading waterfalls coming down vertiginous cliffs and the emerald green lakes below, all arranged to be seen conveniently by walking around on well groomed pathways and wooden ramps, which will get you close enough to get soaked by the spray of the water, if you wish to cool off. It is truly one of the wondrous sights I have seen in all my travels.

If you're going...

Yugoslavia is one of the better travel values. Prices for food and lodging are 20 to 30 percent lower than in the U.S. Belgrade, the capital, is easy to reach by air from the gateway cities of Frankfurt, Zurich, Venice, Rome, Milan or London. Excellent train service to Yugoslavia is also available throughout Europe.

Author Otto Lang was born in Yugoslavia and spent his early childhood near Sarajevo. After coming to this country he entered the motion picture industry and became a specialist in foreign location filming. He has produced such classics as "Five Fingers" with James Mason and "Call Northside 777" with James Stewart. This article was written after he returned to his native land for the first time in 50 years.



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A a - Arm, h <u>ard</u>	* L l - Love
B b - Boy	* L l l j - meda <u>l</u> ion
C c - ca <u>ts</u>	* M m - Meat
C c - CH <u>ar</u> ge	* N n - Ne <u>st</u>
C c - fu <u>t</u> ure	* N j n j - ca <u>n</u> yon
D d - Di <u>n</u> e	* O o - t <u>oy</u>
D j d j - Geor <u>ge</u>	* P p - Pl <u>ac</u> e
D z d z - ma <u>je</u> stic	* R r - Ro <u>p</u> e
E e - p <u>l</u> et	* S s - Sp <u>or</u> t
F f - Fi <u>sh</u>	* S s - SH <u>i</u> p
G g - G <u>o</u>	* T t - T <u>oo</u>
H h - Ho <u>u</u> se	* U u - Bl <u>ue</u>
I i - In <u>k</u>	* V v - Ve <u>ry</u>
J j - Y <u>ar</u> d	* Z z - Ze <u>bra</u>
K k - K <u>i</u> nd	* Z z - ple <u>a</u> sure

Yugoslav Radio Hour

Remember to listen to the YUGOSLAV
RADIO HOUR every Sunday at 9:35 a.m.
on radio station KOMY, 1340 on your
dial. ANDY & ANN SOLDI are your hosts
and bring you the finest in old
favorites as well as the latest
music from Yugoslavia. They will play
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birthday, anniversary or any special
announcement. LISTEN EVERY SUNDAY!!!!

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ing to YACO by popular demand.

If you have any items, new, used,
homemade or store bought that you
would like to contribute, feel free
to contact Carole Gospodnetich at
724-7652. We will have our next
Country Store at the October Potluck.

SIROM STAROG KRAJA

priprema: Larko Radić



Sarajevo



Sarajevo

U Sarajevu su u punom jeku pripreme za Zimske Olimpijske igre 1984. godine. Biće to velika jugoslovenska i svjetska priredba. Sarajevo će spremno dočekati brojne sportiste i prijatelje sporta iz cijelog svijeta. Sarajevo je uvijek goste dočekivalo široka srca.

U saradnji sa američkom firmom "Westinghouse", u Krškom u Sloveniji, izgradjena je i puštena u rad prva jugoslovenska atomska centrala, koja će u punom kapacitetu davati 4,2 milijarde kilovat-časnova električne energije.

Metohijski vinogradari procjenjuju da je ovogodišnji rod groždja rekordan. Sa dvanaest hiljada hektara biće ubrano oko 10 hiljada vagona vinskih sorti groždja. Značajan dio ovogodišnje proizvodnje vina košovski vinogradari izvešće u SR Njemačku, gdje kosovsko vino čini petinu ukupne potrošnje ovog pića.

Na 13. svjetskoj izložbi karikatura koja se održava u Skoplju, učestvuje oko 350 karikaturista iz 26 zemalja. Za proteklih 12 godina, ovdje je gostovalo više od tri hiljade karikaturista iz cijelog svijeta.

Mladi jugoslovenski reditelj Emir Kusturica, nagradjen je "Zlatnim lavom" za debitantski film na Međunarodnom filmskom festivalu u Veneciji. Žiri ovog uglednog festivala nagradio je Kusturicu za film "Sjećaj li se Doli Bel", koji je bio jedan od najzapaženijih na ovogodišnjem Festivalu jugoslovenskog filma u Puli. U Puli je inače, prvu nagradu osvojio film Lordana Zafranovića "Pad Italije".

Na lokalitetu Viminicijuma, nekadašnjeg glavnog grada rimske pokrajine Gornje Mezije, oko 50 km istočno od Beograda, arheolozi su otkrili ostatke vojnih logora iz II i XIV vijeka. Osim većeg broja vojničkih grobova, otkrivena je sjeverna kapija vojnog logora i njegova glavna ulica "Via Principalis". Takodje je otkriveno 16 monumentalnih stubova, dio carskog napisa iz 2. vijeka i mermerna kulturna ikona "Dunavskog konjanika". Na lokalitetu Selište, otkriveno je praistorijsko naselje iz 3.000-2.000 godina prije nove ere sa dosta zemljanih sudova, kamenih sjekira i obrađenih kostiju.

Lutkarsko pozorište iz Ljubljane je prvo pozorište ove vrste iz Evrope koje gostuje u Kini.

Trinaestogodišnji dječak iz okoline Niša, Branimir Todorović, dobitnik je ovogodišnje Nehruove zlatne medalje za književni sastav, koju mu je između 160.000 priloga iz cijelog svijeta dodijelio žiri indijskog udruženja za brigu o djeci.

The slavish appeal of Novi Sad

By John Pinkerman

BELGRADE, Yugoslavia — Even the Yugoslav tourism promoters admit that this capital city of 1.4 million is tough to sell but they don't seem to realize that only 50 miles away is a place of tremendous charm, exciting historical importance and all-around appeal to travelers.

The place is Novi Sad, 30 miles northwest of here through some of the most interesting Danube River wine and agriculture country any tourist might crave.

More than 300,000 people inhabit the city, capital of the autonomous province of Vojvodina, but the bedlam normally associated with a city of this size is missing. Perhaps the Danube has something to do with the leisurely pace. Perhaps the famed Petrovaradin Fortress, just across the river and known as the "Gibraltar of the Danube," has something to do with it all.

The fortress is one of the more interesting sites for any visitor. It perches on a protruding rock on the slopes of Mount Fruška Gora facing the city and dominates the terrain for miles around.

The fortifications were completed in the early 16th century and include a network of underground corridors 100 feet deep into the cliff's side totaling 12 miles, with 12,000 rifle portholes. It took 83 years to build and at one time included 400 cannons and 78,000 troops. These 78,000 in 1716 repulsed an attempted invasion by 250,000 Turks.

Petrovaradin was last used in combat during World War I in 1917 and the last troops left in 1951. Today the fortress serves strictly as a tourist attraction and it thrives as such. It also includes a marvelously quaint and fascinating hotel (once an officers' quarters called the Varadin-Tvrđava). There are only 52 rooms, so make your reservations well ahead, but it all will be worth your while. The atmosphere is something like old New England and the food may be the best in all Yugoslavia. And, the rates are right — from \$28 to \$50 daily, including breakfast.

The view of Novi Sad from the mesa of the fortress is spectacular — excursion boats plying the Danube, young and old couples promenading along the river's bank and a modest skyline that features no smog.

Novi Sad includes the usual array of museums, many featuring the exploits of the late President Josip Broz Tito's Partisans, who were most active in this part of the nation in their successful harassment of the Nazi invaders in World War II.

Novi Sad is a relatively "new" city (established scarcely 360 years ago and currently its oldest building dates to 1848). The leisurely pace is reflected in a ban on vehicular traffic near the public square and in the many parks that dot the metropolitan area.

Like all cities, though, Novi Sad is looking toward a more hectic future. A huge indoor-outdoor sports complex is nearing completion and it already has hosted the 1981 world table tennis championships.

However, not far out of town, on the back roads (vs. modest "freeways") there is the charm of old Yugoslavia — fruit growers, family wine operators, other farmers working in ancient ways — and the beauty of the Fruška Gora Mountains and national park of the same name. Plus, old villages that have resisted modernization and offer some relief from the busy but uninteresting aspects of a bulging Belgrade.

That does not mean that there is nothing to do in the capital city, and there is one visit, if a tourist could arrange it, that would be a thrilling experience.

This is a visit to the Gallery of Frescoes on one of the two

late afternoons a week that the Belgrade Madrigalisti Choir presents one of its concerts of Yugoslav medieval hymns and songs. The seats are hard and uncomfortable, the acoustics are poor — but the music is stirring.

Despite the "possible" attractions in Belgrade, it is Novi Sad that makes a side trip from one of the Dalmatian spas worthwhile — with particular reference to your experience at the Petrovaradin Fortress and its Varadin-Tvrđava hotel.

Poetski kutak

Izbor: Ž. RADIĆ

JURE FRANIČEVIĆ-PLOČAR

Grandfathers

*Four brothers thrived on a handful of scorched peas.
They had a cabin four meters long and two meters wide.
The stars fell through holes on their black pot chains
and rattled around a clay pot.
Their old mother cast spells in the village
and brought home a piece of crusty bread.
Together they dug the Suez canal
so the distance between worlds could be shorter.*

*Then each took his share.
Easy it was, they say, to take shares
for each with him took his hands.
One was my grandfather.
I never ever saw him.
One photograph still remains:
Beard on chest, grey, he stands by a window.
His gentle eyes watching newcomers...*

Translated Ellen Elias-Bersac

ALEKSA ŠANTIĆ

MOJI OČEVI

*Moji su očevi iz onijeh strana
gdje motika zvoni i gdje krāsna bije,
gdje znoj s čela kaplje i gdje ralo rije,
i tvrde se grude drobe ispod brana.*

*Moji su očevi iz koliba grubi'
gdje se gusle čuju, pripovijesti, bajke,
gdje no djecu uče proste, dobre majke
kam rodjeni kako brani se i ljubi.*

*Moji su očevi sa timora tije,
gdje gnijezdo svoje krstaš oro vije
i sa vihorima bije se i tuče...*

*Moji su očevi buntovnici sveti,
sa dušom oluje što hrli i leti,
i krišlima zlatne raspaljuje luče...*

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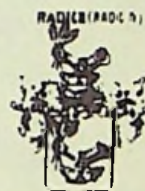


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THE PHENOMENAL POGORELIĆ

BY VIDA PENEZIĆ



"He strode out for one performance wearing leather pants and a white shirt. He played a sonata, stood up for applause and walked off the stage, returning to play the three requisite études as if they were an encore. He played wildly and passionately, striking notes in clusters, banging out the pianissimo and treading lightly on the fortissimo. He ignored the score and did everything wrong. Except for one thing. He is clearly a genius."

"He is one of the best pianists I have heard in 80 years," a musician who followed the competition said. "He is comparable to Horowitz. He played each note exactly, with such feeling, such expression. He was a whole orchestra. He was playing 200 years ahead of his time..."

These extracts are taken from an article by John Darnton of the NEW YORK TIMES in which he reported on the International Frédéric Chopin Piano Competition held in October 1980 in the Polish capital of Warsaw. This competition sent Yugoslav pianist, Ivo Pogorelić, rocketing to fame, not because he won it, but because he did not even reach the finals. "The panel was clearly offended by Mr. Pogorelić's sacrilegious style," says Darnton. Disagreement with the panel's decision resulted in the resignation of two of its 25 members: Martha Argerich, herself a winner of the competition in 1965, and Nikita Magaloff, a youthfully enthusiastic professional pianist. The 1980 competition saw more entrants than ever before: 149 pianists from more than 30 countries, with 7 instead of the usual 6 reaching the finals. The fact that Ivo Pogorelić was not one of them caused a scandal. Martha Argerich, considering that the jury had committed a gross error, repeated these views on Warsaw Television, and news of this quickly found its way into the world press.

"Mr. Pogorelić," writes John Darnton, "meanwhile, was transformed into a cult hero, and when he strode into the audience Saturday night, the television cameras followed his every move, the crowd chanted 'Ivo, Ivo,' and he raised his head to cast a cold, contemptuous stare at the jury in the balcony."

Born in 1958 in Belgrade, Ivo Pogorelić celebrated his 22nd birthday during the Warsaw competition. He completed elementary music school in Belgrade and continued his musical education at the Special School of Music in Moscow. In 1975 he enrolled at the Tchaikovsky Conservatorium, where he graduated in the summer of 1980. His teachers were V. Gornostajeva for the first three years and E. Malinin in his final year. However, the greatest influence on this young musician was 35-year-old Georgian pianist, Alisa Tejeradze, who gave him private lessons. In the course of his studies he won no less than five different first prizes: four in Yugoslav competitions and one international award: the Alessandro Casagrande prize in the Italian town of Terni in 1978. On finishing his studies, Pogorelić married Alisa Tejeradze and brought her back to Yugoslavia with him. He settled in Zagreb in the luxurious villa belonging to one of Yugoslavia's most popular light music singers, Tereza Kesovija. The Zagreb

Concert Agency had financed the last four years of his studies and today he is their general representative for Yugoslavia and foreign countries. Immediately after completing his studies, he won first prize at the International Piano Competition in Montreal (one of the "Big Five" in world music) and signed a contract for a tour of Canada which he fulfilled in March of this year.

On his return from Warsaw he was immediately the target for interviews by Yugoslav newspapermen. Furious that it had taken a scandal to awaken such interest, Ivo Pogorelić issued a number of very biting comments on Yugoslavia's musical circles, while at the same time lauding himself and his talent.

"There's no one to match me here," he said. "I'm not saying I'm perfect, but for want of better pianists, I am the best!"

From the beginning of December 1980 to mid-March 1981 he gave 20 concerts, ten of them in Yugoslavia.

Belgrade awaited him with interest and apprehension. How would this young man, who had attacked everyone and everything in the press and, if the newspaper stories were to be believed, had raised himself to the dizzy heights, justify his claims, especially in the enormous Sava Centre with its 4000 seats, which had up to then been reserved only for rock and pop stars? It was a well-known fact only the greatest names in international music had been able to draw a full house at smaller concert halls. As it turned out, however, there was no reason to worry. Not once, but twice in three days, the huge Sava Centre was filled to overflowing. Ivo Pogorelić had his hour of triumph and lavish praise was heaped upon him. The only critic who had the audacity (or courage) to link his success with the Warsaw scandal and its attendant publicity (although he admitted his great talent) was Dr. Dragutin Gostuški, a highly respected Belgrade reviewer. At one of the three following concerts in Belgrade, where getting a ticket was, in the words of one reporter, like "winning the lottery", Dr. Gostuški went backstage afterwards and, kissing Pogorelić on both cheeks, said that "his playing left him at a loss for words." Pogorelić is alleged to have commented: "It was like the German Emperor Henry IV paying homage to Pope Gregory VII at Canossa."

Since then Pogorelić has performed in the Herkulessaal in Munich, after which he was asked to play with the Stuttgart Philharmonic. The famous German critic, Joachim Kaiser, wrote in the *Süddeutsche Zeitung*: "He is an exceptional pianist... This young man really plays with extraordinary facility. His octaves from the C Sharp Scherzo were faster than even those of Horowitz, and the Choral was taken much slower..."

He has also recorded an LP for *Deutsche Gramofon*. On that occasion he announced: "I don't intend to make many recordings. I want my records to have a lasting value. I should hate to find myself walking about the house smashing them, with the excuse that I was only 22 when I made them."

This year, besides a series of concerts all over Yugoslavia, Pogorelić will play at the Queen Elizabeth Hall in London, New York's Carnegie Hall, and make tours of the USA and Japan, among other engagements. Later he intends to open a school with his wife, Alisa, where they will coach young talent.

Asked whether he really thinks that he is better than Horowitz, Pogorelić replied:

"I will be!"

Zagreb Down Through The Ages 1094-1800

Zagreb, the capital of Croatia in Yugoslavia, has a proud history dating over the past 1,000 years. Zagreb will be the site of the 15th Tamburitza Festival of the CFU Junior Cultural Federation on the July 4th weekend and will offer an exciting and enchanting look at the new and old Zagreb as well as an historical view of this capital city in the old homeland. Stjepan Blazekovic, vice president of Matica Iseljenike Hrvatske, in preparation for the 15th Tamburitza Festival, prepared the following historical data on Zagreb concerning important dates from 1094 through 1918. Our thanks to Mr. Blazekovic for preparing this interesting information for the readers of the *Zajedničar*, especially those who will be traveling to Zagreb with the CFU Junior Cultural Federation for the upcoming Tamburitza Festival.

* * * *

1094 — The first written record of the city of Zagreb dates back to this time. It is mentioned in connection with the establishment of the bishopric of Zagreb. The bishopric was established by the Hungarian King Ladislas. The seat of the bishopric was in Zagreb. The bishop's city of Kaptol was at that time considered Zagreb.

1134 — In the documents of the archbishop Felician, it is mentioned that the bishopric of Zagreb has been established. That document, issued 40 years later, incorrectly states that the bishopric of Zagreb was established in 1903.

1242 — In addition to Kaptol, on the neighboring hill there was a settlement called Gradec, later also called Gric. That year, the Tartars, in their persecution of Bela IV, invaded Croatia and devastated Zagreb. At the end of that year, in gratitude, Bela IV granted a Golden Bull, proclaiming Gradec a royal free city. Kaptol was an ecclesiastical settlement while Gradec represented the public or townspeople.

1250-1262 — Medvedgrad was built.

1266 — Gradec was fortified by walls. It is justifiably believed that the Stone Gates (Kamenita Vrata) were built in this period of building the forts even though they are first mentioned only in 1429.

1295 — Battles were fought between Kaptol and Gradec. Kaptol was on the side of Karl Martela, while Gradec sided with Andrija III. These battles, caused by political and economic reasons, will continue for centuries between these two communities.

1302 — Public school was opened in Gradec. The teacher was a city clerk. That was the first public school in Zagreb, even though it is mentioned in literature that in the area today known as Zagreb, there were some schools in the 12th Century.

1344 — Kaptol has begun to settle the area to the North from which Nova Ves was developed, and they were also called Lepa Ves.



1397 — Bishop Ivan Smila expelled the citizens of Gradec from the church because of their conflicts with Kaptol. That same year, the edict was lifted and the conflicts continued.

1469 — Turks invade the areas near Zagreb. The city was saved from the Turks by the flooding of Sava river.

1502 — A strong earthquake hit the city of Zagreb.

1573 — The leaders of Peasant Rebellion, Matija Gubec and Ivan Pasanec, were executed in Zagreb. Many thousands of peasants participated in the Peasant Rebellion.

1595 — Following the victory at Petrinja, the danger from the Turks has disappeared for all times. They will never again be near Zagreb.

1606 — The first Jesuits appear in Zagreb.

1607 — The first Jesuit school was opened on June 3, which in time became an academy for the study of classics. It is still operating today on Krizaniceva St. From 1607 until 1773, the Jesuits managed the school. From 1773, the state managed it. Until 1850, the classes were conducted in Latin. From 1850 to present, the classes are held in the Croatian language.

1610 — Executed were the peasant ringleaders of the rebellion on the estates on Kaptol ("Stibrenci").

1624 — A big fire broke out on Kaptol.

1645 — Following the fire which broke out in the house of an assistant district judge, Ivan Rucic, all of Gradec and Kaptol were consumed in flames.

1654 — Executed were the leaders of renewed rebellion on the church estates. The executions were carried out on the square in front of the cathedral.

1662 — The first school of philosophy was established in Zagreb, which became the university in September 1969.

1670 — Franjo Krsto Frankopan with his 30 horsemen resides in Zagreb. On Mark's Square (Markov Trg), Frankopan called upon the citizens to revolt against the Habsburgs. The citizens were with Frankopan, but the Kaptol was against.

1674 — Big fire broke out in Zagreb.

1708 — Again, a big fire broke out in Zagreb.

1743 — Census was taken. Upper Town had 179 houses within its walls, 71 in Podgradju in Illica, 72 houses in Nova Vesi and 148 houses on Kaptol. City had in total 560 houses for dwelling.

1756 — There was a big earthquake in Zagreb.

1768 — At the beginning of Illica, from today's Republic Square, the first sidewalk was laid in the city. That same year, the first water system for bringing the water to the city from the Zagreb Mountain was built.

1771 — The first newspaper in Croatia, the weekly "Ephemerides Zagrablienses" was published in Zagreb.

1783 — Zagreb is becoming a part of its surrounding areas. That year, the first transport bridge was built across Sava near Zagreb.

1784 — Joseph the Second introduced the German language as the official language of the entire Monarchy.

1785 — The serfdom was abolished in Croatia and Hungary.

1794 — Due to the influence of the world events, the "Freedom Tree" (drvo slobode) was planted on Mark's Square (Markov Trg). The text of a song nailed to the tree deals with the influence of the French revolution.

1797 — The Amadej Theatre is opened in the Upper Town.



ZAGREB DOWN TROUGH THE AGES 1809 - 1893

14

1809 — The archives, church and state treasuries were moved from Zagreb because of the fear of invasion by the French Army.

1825 — A school for women was opened in Zagreb.

1832 — The Dissertation of count Janko Draskovic, which in fact represents the program of the Illyrian Renaissance, was published. In the Dissertation, Draskovic proposes the establishment of the "Velika Ilirija" (Big Illyria), which in fact means the unification of Croatia, Slavonia, Vojna Krajina, Rijeka, and Bosna. Later, he added the areas of Stajersko, Koruska and Kranjska. In the "Big Illyria" the language would be "Illyrian". Zagreb from that time on becomes the meeting place of the young intellectuals under the leadership of Ljudevit Gaj, developing the entire political and cultural activities of the Illyrian movement.

1835 — The newspaper "Novine hrvatske" is published with a literary supplement called "Danica, hrvatska, slavonska i dalmatinska". At first, the paper was published in "kajkavski" dialect, and from January 1836, this newspaper of Ljudevit Gaj was published in "stokavski" dialect. From 1836, it was called "Novine Ilirske", and from 1843, after being prohibited to use the Illyrian name, it was called "Narodne novine".

1840 — Ivan Kukuljevic's play, the "Juran and Sofija" was performed for the first time in the Croatian language. This event was important because it marked the beginning of the usage of the Croatian language in the cultural and city life of the country.

1843 — Ivan Kukuljevic, as the representative in the Croatian Parliament, delivered his speech in the Croatian language for the first time. — Maksimir was given for the usage of the people.

1845 — There was bloodshed on Markov Trg on July 29, and that day is listed in the history as the "Dan srpanjskih zrtava" (The Day of July Victims). The reason for the bloodshed was the election in which, with the help of so called "Turopoljskih" votes and falsifications, the Madjaroni achieved victory.

1848 — The first savings bank was established in Zagreb.

—The opera "Ljubav i Zloba" (Love and Malice) by Vatroslav Lisinski was performed.

1847 — On October 23, at a proposal of the then Supreme School Director of Croatia, Antun Kukuljevic, the Croatian language was instituted into all of the schools and offices in Croatia.

1848 — The Croatian Parliament in Zagreb announced the dethronement of the Hapsburg's Dynasty. The post office management was moved to Zagreb. From 1783, it was the Central Post Office for Croatia and part of Hungary from the lake Blatno.

1849 — The employees at the printing shop "Ljudevit Gaj" in Zagreb established their first worker's health fund.

1850 — School reforms were established. The high school (academies) had eight grades and it was divided into upper and lower grades. The lower high school had four grades and higher had eight grades. On Oct. 3, due to the decision of the Ministry of Education, the school in Zagreb received a new name and it was called "Zagrebacka visa gimnazija" (Zagreb's School of Higher Education).

1851 — A school was opened in Zagreb from which, in 1883, evolved the Business Academy which is still operating today under the name of "Prva ekonomska skola 'Boris Kidric'" ("Boris Kidric" First School of Economics).

1852 — The city's Chamber of Commerce was established.

1855 — The Faberov's factory of graters was opened. After World War I, it was rebuilt into a modern factory and situated on 23 Miramarska St.

1861 — Geophysical Institute was established.

1862 — The first railroad track, 76 kilometers long from Sisak-Zagreb-Zidani Most, was opened. The railroad track from Zagreb to Karlovac was opened three years later.

—The Zagreb's steam-mill began to operate.

—The Zagreb's Liquor Company "Franjo Pokorny" began to operate. In addition to liquors, it produced fruit juices, cognac and vinegar. It is located on 67 Vlaske St.

1863 — Gas lamps were used in Zagreb for the first time.

1864 — The first economic exhibit was held. It was held in what is today the Rector's House on Marshall Tito's Square. 3865 exhibitors participated, 2988 from the Inner Croatia, 99 from Dalmatia and 778 from Slavonia.

1866 — The Yugoslav Academy of Arts and Sciences was established in Zagreb. The first president of the Academy was Dr. Franjo Racki.

1868 — The leather factory was put into operation. It belonged to one of the biggest enterprises in Croatia and the Monarchy.

1869 — The tobacco factory was opened in Zagreb. In 1903, the factory employed 430 workers, of which 415 were women.

—Typographical workers demanded better pay and shorter working hours.

—The first newspaper of the workers began to be published under the name, "Glasnik zagrebackih knjigotiskara" (Voice of Zagreb's Book Printers).

1872 — Zagreb's Savings Bank was opened as well as the General Savings and Loan Co.

—The parque factory was opened.

1874 — The Zagreb University, consisting of three departments, was opened on Oct. 19 with a festive opening celebration. The first rector of the University was Dr. Matija Mesić.

—The worker's newspapers which was called the "Radnicki prijatelj" (Worker's Friend) began to be published.

—The gymnastic society called "Hrvatski Sokol" was established in Zagreb.

1875 — The Music Academy was built and later rebuilt and finally completed in 1895.

1878 — Water Plant began to operate in Zagreb.

1880 — The big earthquake hit the city on Nov. 9 and destroyed or damaged 1758 houses among which were many public buildings.

1881 — The author Avgust Senoa died.

1882 — The works for the canalization of the city were ordered. The work was completed in 1895.

1883 — The city experienced conflicts and demonstrations. Signs in Hungarian language were taken down as well as the coats of arms from the finance buildings.

—The first business school was opened in Zagreb and Croatia.

—The first steam operated saw-mill was opened. It is mentioned in literature that the first saw-mill existed in Zagreb in 1451.

1884 — The parts for the first streetcar were ordered. The operation of the first streetcar pulled by horses began to operate in 1891.

1885 — The first guide book was published in the German language by Leona Worla.

1886 — The first telephone was put into operation in Zagreb. One year later, Zagreb had 30 telephone subscribers.

—The factory "Patria" for producing cognac and other fine liquors was opened. It's located on 2 Maksimirska St.

1887 — The first skating society in the country was organized in Zagreb. The first skating competition was held 13 years earlier.

1889 — The incline began to operate in Zagreb.

1890 — The May 1st celebration was organized for the first time in Zagreb. About 300 workers participated in the parade.

—On May 5, the leather factory workers went on strike. About 400 workers participated in the strike. It was the first such massive worker's strike in Zagreb.

—The building of what is today the main railroad station was begun and was completed in 1892.

1891 — The musical pavillion was erected on Zrinjevac.

1892 — The first socialist newspaper in Croatia began to be published under the name "Sloboda".

—The paper factory was opened in Zagreb. —The brewery of Zagreb was established as the stockholders association. The owners were Guido Pongratz and Petar Turkovic. The brewery became part of the concern of Samuel D. Alexander in 1912. It is located on 224 Illica.

1893 — The first 50 Auerov light bulbs began to shine in Zagreb.

—The Teacher's School was completed and is located in 33 Meduljeva St.

—Hockey on grass was beginning to be played in Zagreb.

—Professor Franjo Bucar brought to Zagreb the first soccer ball, and he began to teach the students this game.

Zagreb Down Through The Ages

1894-1918



1894 — At the urgings of the Zagreb's socialists, the first Socialist Conference was held in September at which the Sociodemocratic Party of Croatia and Slavonija was established.

—The league of Croatian bicyclists was established in Zagreb.

1895 — On Oct. 14, the new building of the Croatian National Theater was opened.

—On the same day, a high school was opened on the Willsons Square. The building today houses three academies and one elementary school.

—Two days after these events, the students of Zagreb and other pupils, as a public protest, burned the Hungarian flag on the Jelacic Square.

1896 — In December, the Second Congress of the Sociodemocratic Party of Croatia and Slavonia was held.

—The first factory of medical and surgical instruments was opened.

1898 — The Immunological Institute was opened. The first Croatian clothing factory began to operate in Zagreb.

1899 — By the proclamation of the Croatian Parliament, the region of Lascine and part of Resnik, in April of this year, became part of Zagreb. By that decision, the territory of the city was increased by 11,000 acres.

1900 — Cotton clothing factory "Vilma Reiner" was opened. The first machine and steel foundry was opened.

1903 — The Croatian Academic Sports Club (HASK) was opened.

1906 — The city swimming pool was opened on Sava river.

—That same year, the first Automobile Club in Yugoslavia was established in Zagreb.

1907 — The Electric Power Plant started to operate on Nov. 5, and the first electrical bulbs were used in the city.

—The first international representation of the Croatian soccer team was held in Prag. That was also the first international participation of one of our soccer teams.

1908 — The building of the hospital on Salata began.

—The artist Josip Racic died. He was born in Horvat near Sava.

1909 — The Geological Research Institute was opened in Zagreb.

—The Croatian Sport Association was established in Zagreb.

1910 — Rosandic's work of art, the "Borac sa zmijom" (Fighter with a snake) was placed in the Upper Town.

—Mestrovic's "Zdenac zivota" (Source of Life), completed in 1905, was erected in front of the Croatian National Theater.

—The first electric streetcar was driven through the town on August 18.

—The Institute for fresh water fishing began its work.

1911 — The chocolate and candy factory "Union" began its operation. Now, it is called "Josip Kras". At first, it was called "Deutsch and Konig".

1912 — Young Luka Jukic assassinated Slavko Cuvaj, king's commissioner, on June 8 on Mesnicka St. The assassination caused the youth and citizen's revolt against the unlawful and absolute power in the country. Arrested along with Luka Jukic following the assassination of Cuvaj were Avgust Cesarec, Djuro Cvijic and Stjepan Galogaza.

1914 — Writer Gustav Matos passed away.

1915 — Meat and smoked product factory "Rabus" was opened in Sesvete.

1916 — The Oil Factory began its operation.

1917 — Medical University began its operations.

1918 — The National Council of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was established in Zagreb on Oct. 5 and 6.

—On Oct. 29, the Croatian Parliament broke all ties with the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy. National Council was accepted as the supreme state authority.

Compiled by: Stjepan Blazekovic,
Vice President of Matica
Iseljenika Hrvatske

SERBO-CROAT

by NEVENKA RADICH

Kakav dan! What a day!

Ja mrzim zimu. I hate winter.

Ja mrzim ići na posao. I hate to go to work.

Sat zvonit. The alarm clock rings.

Ja trčim u kupatilo. I run into the bathroom.

Perem moje zube, perem moje ruke i lice. I brush my teeth, wash my hands and face.

Žurim u kuhinju, pijem šolju kafe. I run into the kitchen and drink a cup of coffee.

Oblačim se u sobi. I dress in the bedroom.

Poljubim ženu za do vidjenja. I kiss my wife good-bye.

Trčim u moje auto, guram ga da upali i udaram u kapiju.

I run to my car, push it to start it and crash into the gate.

Trčim za autobusom i izgubim ga..I chase the bus and miss it...

Tako je svake godine kad snijeg dođe! It's the same every year when the snow comes!

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Yugoslav Airlines proudly announces for 1981 a new summer schedule.

This summer JAT is introducing direct daily flights (except Wednesdays) between USA and Yugoslavia.

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JU - 501 Friday	Dep JFK 18.00*	arr ZAG 07.20**	arr BEG 09.00**
JU - 503 Saturday	Dep 20.15*	arr LJU 09.30**	arr BEG 11.30**
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YUGOSLAVIA - USA

JU - 500 Monday	Dep BEG 10.00*	dep ZAG 11.40*	arr JFK 16.00*
JU - 510 Tuesday	Dep LJU 07.10*	dep ZAG 08.10*	dep BEG 10.30* arr JFK 15.20* arr CHI 17.25*
JU - 506 Thursday (from May 7.)	Dep BEG 09.20*	dep ZAG 11.00*	arr JFK 15.20* arr CHI 17.25*
JU - 502 Friday	Dep BEG 10.00*	dep LJU 11.50*	arr JFK 16.00*
JU - 500 Saturday	Dep BEG 12.05*	dep ZAG 13.55*	arr JFK 18.15*
JU - 502 Sunday (from Jun 7 till Sept. 30.)	Dep LJU 10.30*	dep BEG 15.00*	arr JFK 19.50*

From Oct. 25 - Oct. 31 - arr/dep JFK/CHI 1 hour earlier

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**Arrivals in Yugoslavia the following day shown in local time

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ZAG - Zagreb
BEG - Beograd

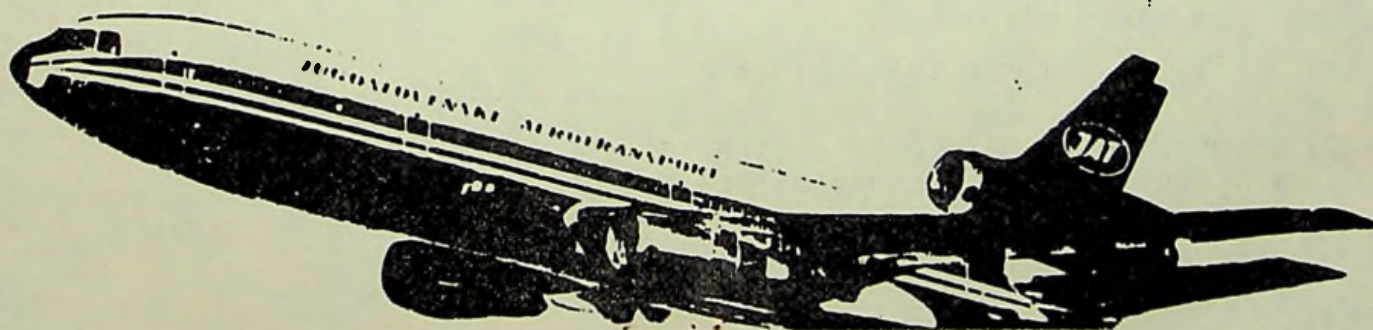
In addition to the increased flight frequency this summer, several Los Angeles tour operators offer a variety of tour packages. There are over fifteen different IT programs to choose from. Some of these programs feature Yugoslavia exclusively, while other tours combine the best of Yugoslavia and other European countries such as Italy, Greece, Austria, Hungary, Poland, etc.

We would like to take this opportunity to remind all our interested customers and travel agents that Yugoslavia will remain an excellent travel bargain. Your dollar will go farther this year because of its ever increasing value in Yugoslavia. All these reasons prove that a Yugoslav Holiday this year will be a wise choice.

Remember - Yugoslav Airlines did not raise air fares from October 1979 to October 1980. We don't intend to increase present air fares until October 1981, unless an overwhelming oil price increase or other expenses force us to do so.

ALL TIMES COULD BE CHANGED WITHOUT NOTICE

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Sports In Yugoslavia

17



by John (Ivo) Basor

ŠAH: Jugoslovenski šahovski majstor Ognjen Cvitan postao je četvrti omladinski prvak svijeta koga je dao jugoslovenski šah. Mladi Riječanin je, prije nego je u Meksiku postao prvak svijeta, dva puta bio omladinski prvak Balkana. Prije Cvitana omladinski prvaci svijeta u šahu iz Jugoslavije bili su: Ivkov (1951), Parma (1961) i Kurajica (1965).

RVANJE

U Skoplju je održano 20. svjetsko prvenstvo u rvanju slobodnim stilom, uz učešće 230 takmičara iz 30 zemalja.

PLIVANJE

U Splitu je održano Prvenstvo Evrope u plivanju. Na ovoj veoma uspješnoj priredbi i Jugosloveni su postigli lijep uspjeh. Borut Petrič osvojio je zlatnu medalju u trci na 400 metara i srebrnu na 1500 metara, a njegov mlađi brat Darjan bronzanu na 400 metara.

SKIJANJE NA VODI

U Beogradu je održano prvenstvo Evrope, Afrike i Mediterana u skijanju na vodi, na kojem je učestvovalo više od 100 takmičara iz 18 zemalja. Najviše uspjeha imali su takmičari Velike Britanije, koji su osvojili 3 zlatne, 1 srebrnu i 2 bronzane medalje.

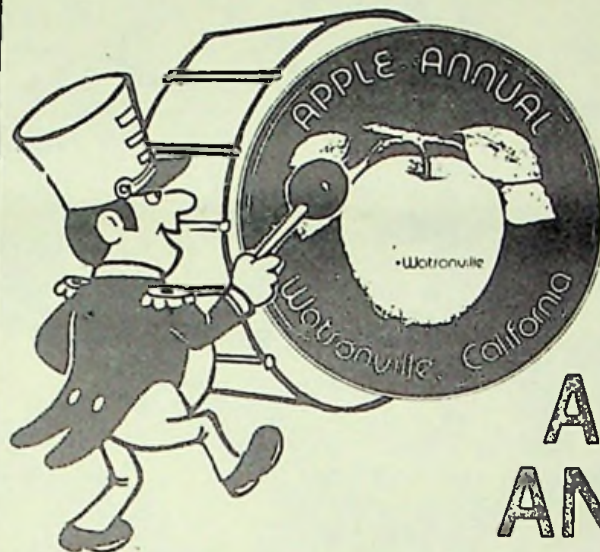
NOGOMET

Pobjedom nad fudbalskom selekcijom Danske u Kopenhagenu (2:1), jugoslovenski reprezentativci su vjerovatno obezbijedili učešće na sljedećem svjetskom prvenstvu u Španiji 1982. godine. Jugosloveni vode u svojoj grupi ispred reprezentacija Italije, Danske, Grčke i Luksemburga.

Poslije odigranog 7. kola I lige NPJ, stanje na tabeli je sljedeće: 1-2 Dinamo i Željezničar sa po 10 bodova, 2-3 Partizan i Osi-

jek (9), 4-9 Olimpija, Vojvodina, OFK Beograd, Crvena Zvezda, Rijeka, Hajduk (8), 10. Sloboda (7), 11-14 Vardar, Radnički, Budućnost (6), 15. Velež (5), 16. Teteks (4), 17. Sarajevo (3), 18. Zagreb (3).

Take Part in the Celebration and Fun!



OCT.
9-10-11

1981
**APPLE
ANNUAL**

PRELIMINARY EVENTS:

- **3rd ANNUAL RECIPE CONTEST**
Submit your favorite recipes using local agricultural products. Your's might be a winner!
- **APPLE QUEEN PAGEANT, FASHION SHOW & LUNCHEON**
Sat., Sept. 26, 12 noon at the Mansion House courtyard. Only \$6.00 per person for Lunch, Pageant & Fashion Show.

APPLE ANNUAL WEEKEND:

- **APPLE CITY INVITATIONAL SOFTBALL TOURNAMENT**
Opens Fri. evening, Oct. 9 at Ramsay Park with the Old Timers' Game (Original Pippins vs. Merchant All-Stars). Men's & Women's Tournaments continue Fri. night and all day Sat. & Sun., Oct. 10 & 11.
- **APPLE ANNUAL PARADE**
Starts at 12 noon, Sat., Oct. 10. Bands, floats, marching units, novelty entries and more!
- **ELKS CLUB CHICKEN BAR-B-Q**
After the Parade, Sat., Oct. 10 at the Elks Parking Lot, corner of E. Lake Ave. & Martinelli.
- **ARTS, CRAFTS & DESSERT BOOTHS**
At the Elks Club outdoor area, after the Parade on Sat., Oct. 10.

HOW TO ENTER

Entry forms and information on the Recipe Contest, Queen Pageant, Softball Tournament, Parade and Bazaar (\$30 per booth) available by calling the Watsonville Chamber of Commerce & Agriculture at 724-3849 or by stopping by the Chamber office at 444 Main St., Watsonville.

Apple Annual Buttons on Sale at Businesses throughout the Pajaro Valley! Only \$1.00 Each.

Na ovakvom izletu, čovjek se zaista osjeća kao ponovo rođjen.
To sam i primijetila. Svaka dva sata moraš nešto da popiješ.

Vjerujte da sam u nedoumici: ili ste trudni ili samo imate kijavicu.

Pravo da vam kažem, doktore, kijavicu nisam imala od koga dobiti.

I kako je prošla tvoja prva noć sa bokserom?

O, bacio je peškir već poslije četvrte runde.

Poslije svakog brijanja osjećam se mlađi dvadest godina.

Zašto se onda ne briješ uveče?

Tata, danas sam učinio dobro djelo. Kakvo, sine?

Vidio sam susjeda kako žuri na voz, pa sam pustio psa. I stigao je na vrijeme.

Provalnik: "Čemu služe ove rešetke na prozorima?"

Stražar: "Zbog sigurnosti."

Provalnik: "Glupo! Ko će provaliti u zatvor?"

NOTE - THE KALIFORNSKI - DEADLINE

Deadline for submitting articles to THE KALIFORNSKI is the third Friday of each month. The deadline for the November issue will be October 16, 1981.

This issue MAILED 9-22-81



** REMEMBER **

Oct. 4, 1981

BERBA GROŽĐA
POTLUCK

Oct. 16, 1981

YACO Executive
Board Meeting

Nov. 1, 1981

YACO Business
Meeting

Nov. 20, 1981

YACO Executive
Board Meeting

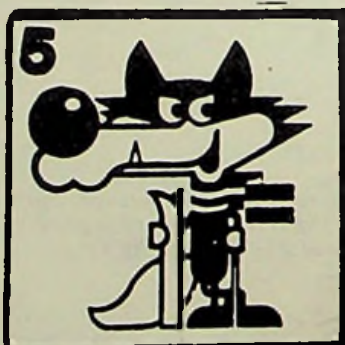
Dec. 6, 1981

YACO CHRISTMAS
PARTY & DINNER



YUGOSLAV-AMERICAN
CULTURAL ORGANIZATION, INC.
P.O. Box 226
Watsonville, CA 95077

ZOI WINTER OLYMPIC GAMES
SARAJEVO-YUGOSL. 1984.



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